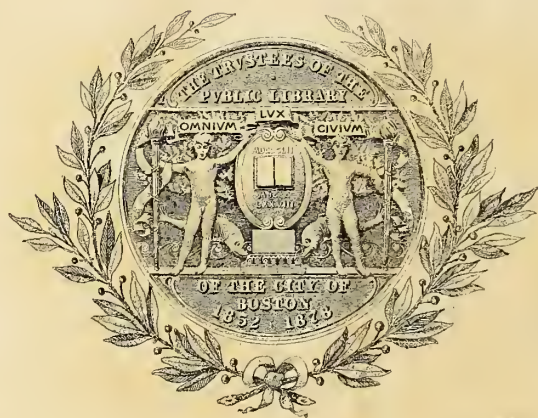


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Norwegische Bauerntänze)

Danses de paysan — Peasant's dances.

Violine solo.



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Norwegische Bauerntänze

(Slätter)

für die Geige solo

wie dieselben auf der norwegischen Bauernfiedel gespielt werden

Originalaufzeichnung
von

Johan Halvorsen.

Freie Bearbeitung für Pianoforte solo

8053.278



Eigentum des Verlegers.

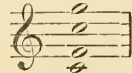
**LEIPZIG
C. F. PETERS.**

F. Baumgarten, del.

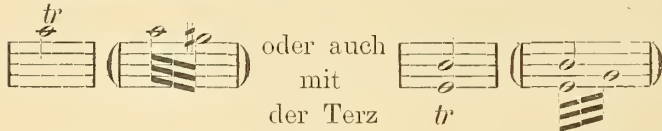
Lith. Anst. v. G. Röder, Leipzig

Vorwort.

„Slåt“ ist die gewöhnliche norwegische Bezeichnung für den Bauertanz. Ursprünglich für die Bauernfiedel (die sogenannte Hardangerfele) gedacht, sind diese „Slåtter“ auch für die gewöhnliche Geige spielbar. Zwar vermisst man dann die Wirkung der vier Untersaiten der Bauernfiedel, die man aber einigermaßen durch Benutzung der Sordine ersetzen kann. Die Bauernfiedel wird eine kleine Terz höher wie die Geige gestimmt, und zwar in eine Quarte und zwei Quinten, z. B.:



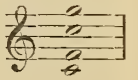
Dabei sind auf der Bauernfiedel die vier Untersaiten folgendermassen zu stimmen Wo nicht anders angegeben, ist diese Stimmung zu benutzen. Doch kommen auch bisweilen andere Stimmungen vor, die bei dem betreffenden Stück jedes Mal angegeben sind. Die Triller werden ohne Nachschlag häufig mit dem Unterhalbton z. B.:



ausgeführt. Die oft vorkommenden charakteristischen Vor- und Nachschläge werden durch eine gewisse zitternde Bewegung der Hand ausgeführt. Um die eigentümliche Wirkung dieser Volksmusik zu erzielen, sind die dynamischen Bezeichnungen, die Stricharten und die Tempi genau zu beobachten. Die „Slåtter“ werden gewöhnlich mit der Mitte des Bogens gespielt.

Fovord.

„Slåt“ er den almindelige norske Betegnelse for Bondedans. Disse slåtter er oprindelig tænkt for Hardangerfele, men kan også spilles på almindelig Violin. For at nogenlunde erstatte Hardangerfelens Understrænge anbefales at benytte Sordin. Hardangerfelen stemmes for detmeste (en liden Terts høiere end den



almindelige Violin) i en Kvart og to Kvinter,

de 4 Understrænge: Hvor intet andet er be-

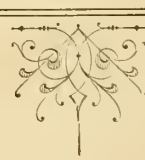
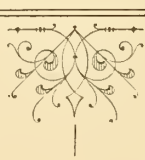
mærket skal man benytte denne Stemning. Dog forekommer også undertiden andre Stemninger som angives ved vedkommende Stykke. Trillerne udføres uden

Efterslag, ofte med Underhalvtonen

eller Tertsen De ofte fore-

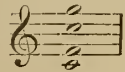
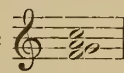
kommende karakteristiske For- og Efterslag, udføres ved en slags „mimrende“ Bevægelse med Hånden. De dynamiske Betegnelser, Strøgene og Tempoerne bør nøie følges hvis denne Folkemusik skal komme til fuld Virkning. Slåterne spilles i Almindelighed i Midten af Buen.


June 22, 1904
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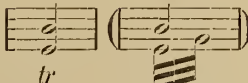


PRÉFACE.

„SLÅT“ est, en norvégien, la dénomination usuelle des danses de paysan. Conçus originairement pour le violon rustique (dît «de Hardanger») les SLÅTTER peuvent néanmoins se jouer sur le violon ordinaire. On devra, il est vrai, renoncer à l'effet des quatre cordes harmoniques dont le violon rustique est muni, mais que l'on peut jusqu'à un certain point remplacer par l'emploi de la sourdine. Le violon rustique s'accorde une tierce mineure plus haut que le violon ordinaire. Son accord comporte une quarte et deux quintes, par ex.

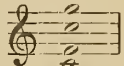
 Quant aux cordes harmoniques, elles s'accordent en  C'est de cet accord qu'on se servira, sauf indications contraires, — car on en emploie encore différents autres, qui seront chaque fois spécifiés. Les trilles, — sans terminaison, — s'exécutent fréquemment par le

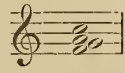

demi-ton inférieur, par ex. 

ou bien encore par la tierce: 

Les appoggiatures et terminaisons caractéristiques, assez fréquentes, s'exécutent au moyen d'une oscillation rapide de la main. On aura soin, si l'on veut rendre les effets particuliers de cette musique populaire, d'observer exactement les nuances dynamiques, les coups d'archet et les tempi indiqués. Les SLÅTTER se jouent d'ordinaire du milieu de l'archet.

PREFACE.

“SLÅT” is the usual Norwegian name for the peasant's dance. These “Slåtter”, originally intended to be played on the peasant's fiddle (the so-called Hardangerfele) can also be played on an ordinary violin, though the effect of the four sympathetic strings on the peasant's fiddle will be missed, which can, however, to some extent, be replaced by the sordine. The peasant's fiddle is tuned a minor third higher than the violin, i. e. it is tuned in a fourth and two fifths, thus: 

The four sympathetic strings on the peasant's fiddle are tuned as follows:  and, unless otherwise indicated, this manner of tuning must be adopted. At times, however, the instrument is tuned differently, the manner being indicated each time in the respective piece. The shake, without any note of complement, is often played with the semitone below, thus: 

or with the third: 

The frequently occurring appoggiaturæ and notes of complement, characteristic of the music, are executed by a certain tremulous motion of the hand. In order to obtain the peculiar effect of this folk-music, the dynamic terms and notation, the various bowings and the “tempi” must be strictly observed. The “Slåtter” are generally played in the middle of the bow.

Inhalt.

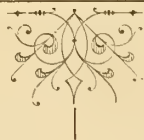
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*) Wo die Überschriften mit einem Namen anfangen, bezieht sich derselbe auf den Fiedelspieler, von welchem der betreffende „Slåt“ herrührt.

*) Hvor Overskriften i denne Samling begynder med et Navn, tilhører dette den Bondespillemand, fra hvem „Slåtten“ skrives sig.

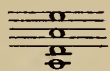
*) Les noms propres par lesquels débutent les titres de certains morceaux sont ceux des ménestriers qui imaginèrent les « Slåtter » en question.

*) Whenever the headings commence with a name, the same refers to the Fiddleplayer, with whom the "Slåt" in question originated.



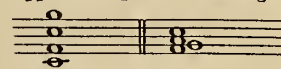
Giböens Brautmarsch. Giböens Bruremarsch.

Stimmung der gewöhnlichen Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
Peasants' fiddle.

Obere Saiten. Untere Saiten.
Chanterelle. Quatrième corde.
Upper string. Lower string.



Marciale. M.M. ♩ = 92.

Johan Halvorsen.

1. *f*

1. *f*

2.

p

1. 2.

tr

John Wästafä's Springtanz.

John Væstafæ's Springdans.

Allegro moderato. M.M. ♩ = 132.

2. *f*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The music is written in a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. There are several slurs and accents throughout the piece. A rehearsal mark '04' is located at the end of the seventh staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

Brautmarsch aus Telemarken.

Bruremarsch fra Telemarken.

Marciale. M.M. $\text{♩} = 92$.

3. *f*

fz *p*

fz *p*

fz *p*

fz *p*

fz

Halling aus dem Hugel.*)

Haugelat.

An diesen Halling knupft sich folgende Sage. Ein Mann, der Brynjuw Olson hiess, hatte einen Stier verloren. Er suchte ihn im Gebirge mehrere Tage hindurch; dann wurde er mude und fiel in Schlaf, und es traumte ihm, dass er einen seltsamen Reigen horte. Hinter einem Hugel sah er ein wundersames Madel. 's Madel rief ihm zu: „Ja! so sollst spielen auf der Fiedel, du Brynjuw Olson, wenn du heim zum Weib und Kind kommst, und... wo die Berge schwinden, den Stier wirst du finden.“

A ce Halling se relie la legende qui suit: Un homme du nom de Brynjuw Olson avait perdu un taureau. Plusieurs jours durant, il le chercha dans les montagnes. Fatigue enfin, il se coucha et s'endormit. Un reve aussitot le visita: il entendait jouer une ronde fort etrange, et derriere une colline, voici qu'une belle fille apparut, lui disant: „Oui, Brynjuw Olson, c'est ainsi qu'il te faudra jouer sur ta viole, quand tu rentreras chez toi, pres de ta femme et de tes enfants; ton taureau, tu le trouveras la ou finissent les montagnes.“

Til denne halling knytter sig folgende fortelling. En mand som hed Brynjuw Olson havde mistet en stut. Han gik og ledte efter den i fjeldet i flere dage. Sa blev han tret og faldt i sovn og dromte at han horte en underlig lat. Bortom en haug, sa han „ei noggelig fin jente.“ Jenten sa til ham: „Ja sa ska du spela pa violen du Brynjuw Olson, nar du kjem heimat til Kjering og bon – a bortafor nuten der finn du stuten.“

This "Halling" is connected with the following legend: A man, by the name of Brynjuw Olson had lost a bull. After searching for the animal in the mountains, for several days, he became exhausted and fell asleep. He dreamed that he heard a wondrous strange song. Behind a hill he saw a beautiful maiden; she called to him and said: "Yea! so shalt thou play on the fiddle, Brynjuw Olson, when thou returnest home to wife and child, and yonder where the mountains disappear wilt thou find the bull."

Moderato. M.M. $\text{♩} = 84$.

*) Wohnung der Unterirdischen. — *La demeure des goblins.* — Abode of the fairies.
Edition Peters.

Der Prillar aus dem Kirchspiel Os. Springtanz.

Prillaren fra Os Præstegjeld. Springdans.

Allegro moderato. M.M. ♩ = 132.

5.

1. 2.

tr.

04. 0

p

CODA

Detailed description: This is a five-staff musical score for a spring dance. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of 132. The score includes two first endings, a trill (tr.), a 4-measure rest (04.), and a piano (p) dynamic marking. It concludes with a CODA section.

Getretener Tanz (nach „dem Müller.“)

Gangar (etter „Möllargutten.“)

M.M. ♩ = 76.

6.

Detailed description: This is a five-staff musical score for a dance. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'M.M.' with a metronome marking of 76. The score is characterized by a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout.

„Der Müller“ ein bekannter Spielmann. — „Le meunier,“ un ménétrier renommé. — „The miller“ a celebrated Fiddle-player.
Edition Peters.

Halling aus dem Hallingtal.

Rötnamsknut Halling.

M.M. ♩ = 84.

7. *f* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

Bogen hoch heben. Bogen hoch heben.

tr *tr* *tr* *tr*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'M.M.' (Moderato) with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The piece starts with a dynamic marking of 'f' (forte). The melody is characterized by frequent trills, indicated by 'tr' and 'tr#' markings. The score is divided into several systems of four staves each. The first system contains measures 7 through 10. The second system contains measures 11 through 14. The third system contains measures 15 through 18. The fourth system contains measures 19 through 22. The fifth system contains measures 23 through 26. The sixth system contains measures 27 through 30. The seventh system contains measures 31 through 34. The eighth system contains measures 35 through 38. The ninth system contains measures 39 through 42. The tenth system contains measures 43 through 46. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the tenth system.

Brautmarsch (nach „dem Müller.“)

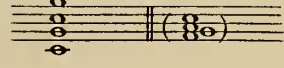
Bruremarsch (efter „Möllargutten.“)

Stimmung der gewöhnlichen Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
 Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
 Peasants' fiddle.

Obere Saiten. Untere Saiten.
Chanterelle. Quatrième corde.
 Upper string. Lower string.



Nach einem bekannten Spielmann aus Telemarken ist dieser Marsch von „dem Müller“ gemacht, als Kari, seine Braut, mit ihm brach, um sich mit einem anderen zu verheiraten.

Ifølge en bekjendt spillemand fra Telemarken er denne marsh komponeret af Möllargutten da hans kjæreste „Kari“ sveg ham for at gifte sig med en anden.

D'après un ménétrier bien connu du Telemarken, cette marche fut imaginée par „le meunier“ quand Kari, sa fiancée, rompit avec lui, pour en épouser un autre.

According to a well-known gleeman from Telemarken, this march is by „the Miller“ when Kari broke off her engagement with him, in order to marry another.

Allegro. M.M. $\text{♩} = 72$.

Nils Rekve's Halling.

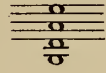
M.M. ♩ = 84.

9. *f*

The musical score consists of nine staves of music in 2/4 time, key of D major. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'M.M. ♩ = 84.' and the first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The music is a rhythmic halling, characterized by eighth-note patterns and frequent use of slurs and accents. The first six staves contain the main melody, while the last three staves provide a bass line accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the ninth staff.

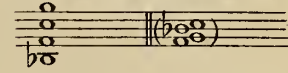
Knut Luråsens Halling I.

Stimmung der gewöhnlichen Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
 Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
 Peasants' fiddle.

Obere Saiten. Untere Saiten.
Chanterelle. Quatrième corde.
 Upper string. Lower string.

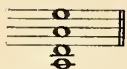


M. M. ♩ = 76.

10. *f*

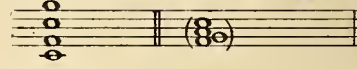
Knut Luråsens Halling II.

Gewöhnliche Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
 Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
 Peasants' fiddle.

Obere Saite. Untere Saite.
Chanterelle. Quatrième corde.
 Upper string. Lower string.



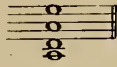
11. *M. M. ♩ = 76.*

The score consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'M. M.' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The piece starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several trills (*tr*) and slurs throughout. The score includes first and second endings, marked with '1.' and '2.' above the respective staves. Dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*ff*). The piece concludes with a final chord.

Springtanz (nach „dem Müller“)

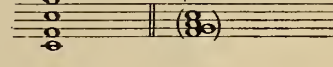
Springdans (etter „Möllargutten“)

Gewöhnliche Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
Peasants' fiddle.

Obere Saite. Untere Saite.
Chanterelle. Quatrième corde.
Upper string. Lower string.



12. *M.M. ♩ = 132.*

Håvar Giböens Traum an der Oterholdtsbrücke.

Håvar Giböens draum ved Oterholdt'sbrue.

Springdans.

M. M. ♩ = 132.

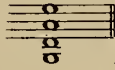
13.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'M. M.' (Moderato) with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The piece begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The score contains various musical ornaments such as trills (tr), triplets (3), and grace notes (w). There are several repeat signs with first and second endings. The dynamics vary throughout, including *ff* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Die Brautfahrt der Unterirdischen. Getretener Tanz.

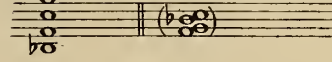
Tussebrurefæra på Vossevangen. Gangar.

Gewöhnliche Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
Peasants' fiddle.

Obere Saite. Untere Saite.
Chanterelle. Quatrième corde.
Upper string. Lower string.



Einleitung.

M.M. ♩ = 76.

14.

capriccioso

f

dr

p

Die Skuldals-Braut. Getretener Tanz.

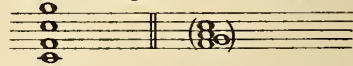
Skuldalsbruri. Gangar.

Gewöhnliche Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
 Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
 Peasants' fiddle.

Obere Saite. Untere Saite.
Chanterelle. Quatrième corde.
 Upper string. Lower string.



M.M. ♩ = 76.

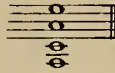
15. *f*

The main musical score consists of 15 staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'M.M. ♩ = 76'. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The music is characterized by frequent trills (tr) and slurs. The score includes various rhythmic patterns and changes in time signature, including 3/8, 6/8, and 9/8. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Die Mädchen aus dem Kivletal. Springtanz.

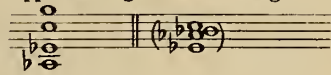
Kivlemøyerne. Springdans fra Selljord.

Gewöhnliche Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
Peasants' fiddle.

Obere Saite. Untere Saite.
Chanterelle. Quatrième corde.
Upper string. Lower string.



Einleitung.

Upplage.

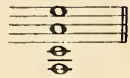
M. M. ♩ = 132.

16.

Die Mädchen aus dem Kivletal. Getretener Tanz.

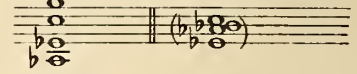
Kivlemöyerne. Gangar.

Gewöhnliche Geige.
Accord du violon ordinaire.
Tuning of the ordinary violin.



Bauernfiedel.
Violon rustique.
Peasants' fiddle.

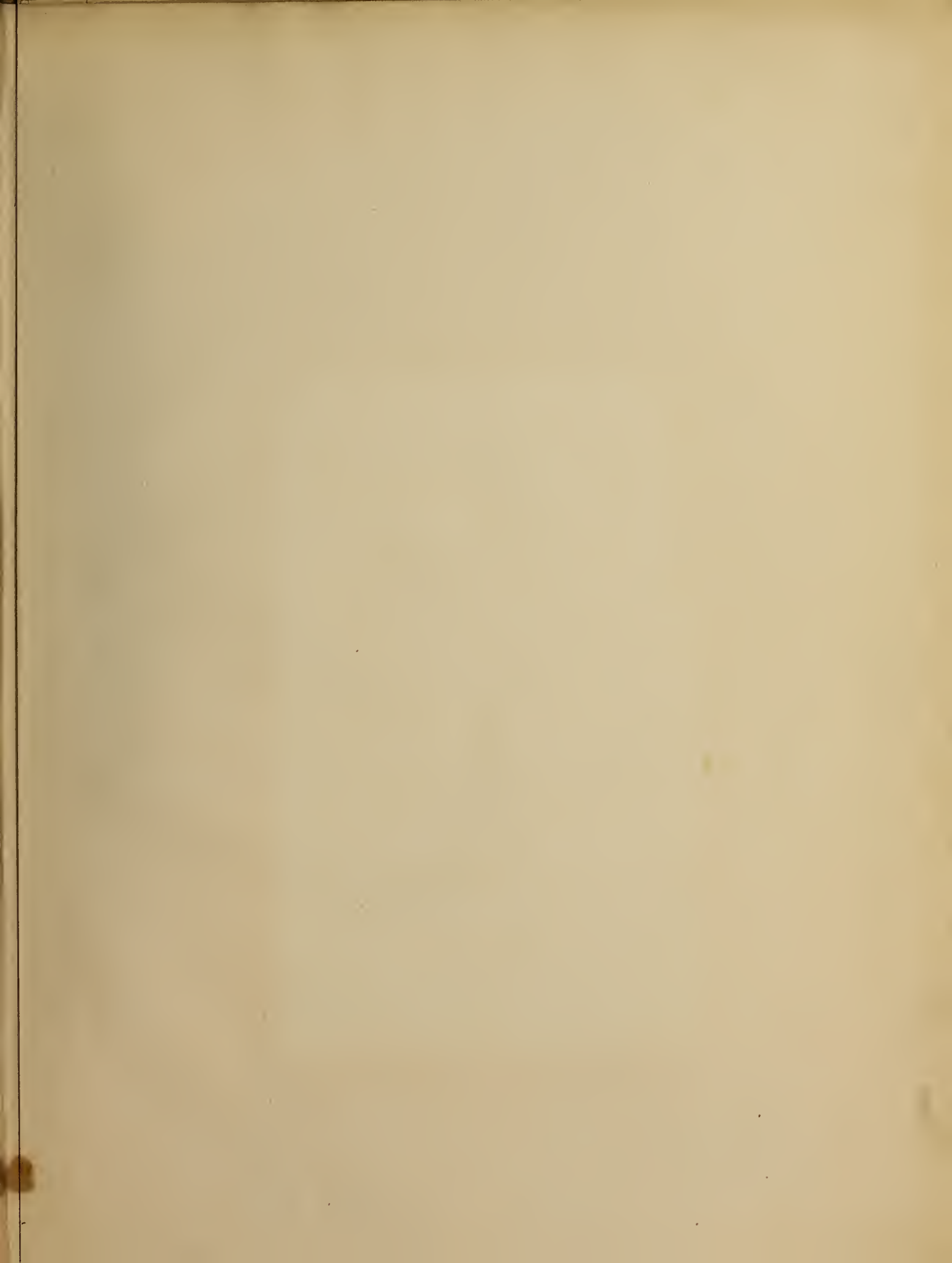
Obere Saite. Untere Saite.
Chanterelle. Quatrieme corde.
Upper string. Lower string.

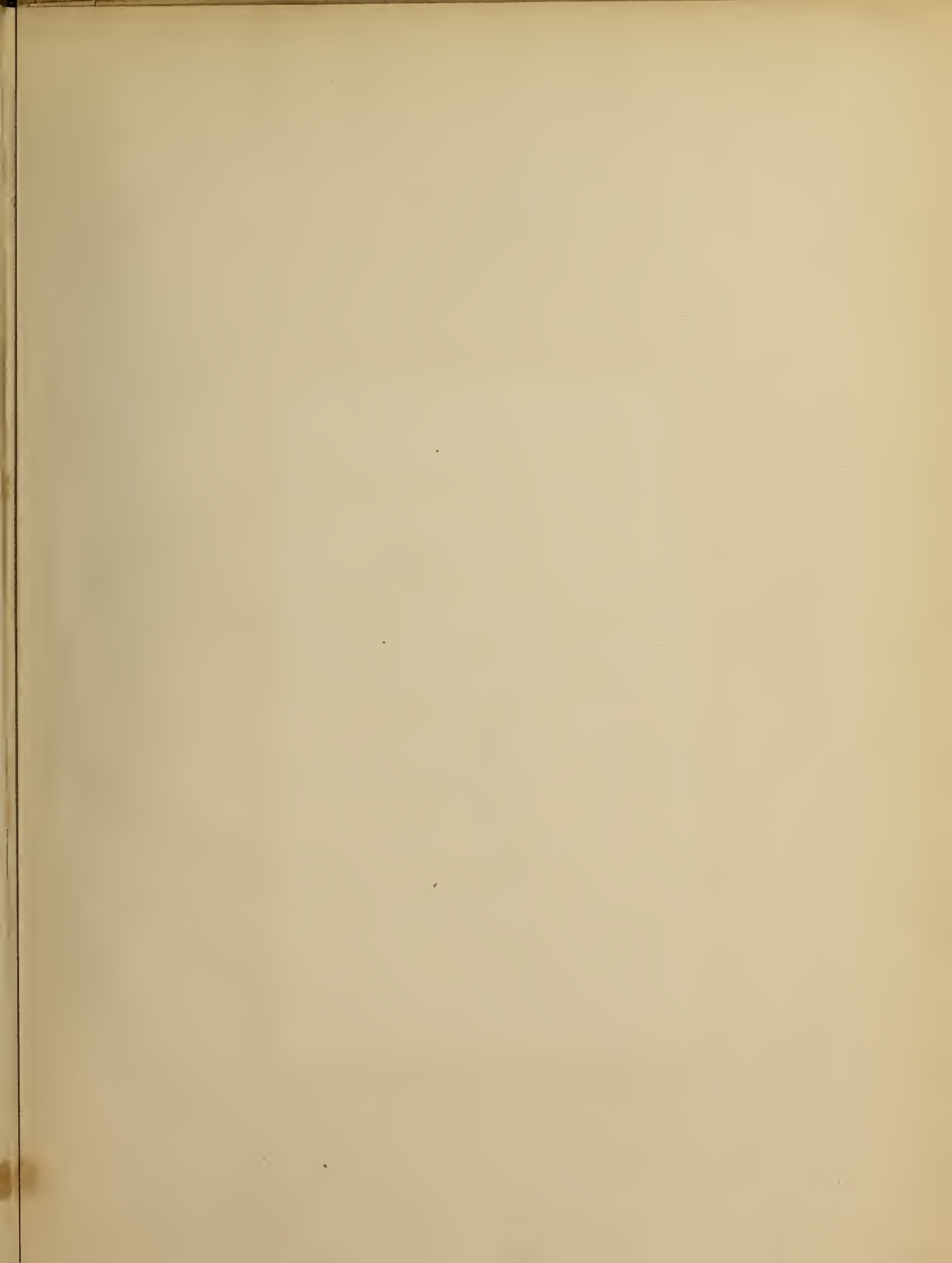


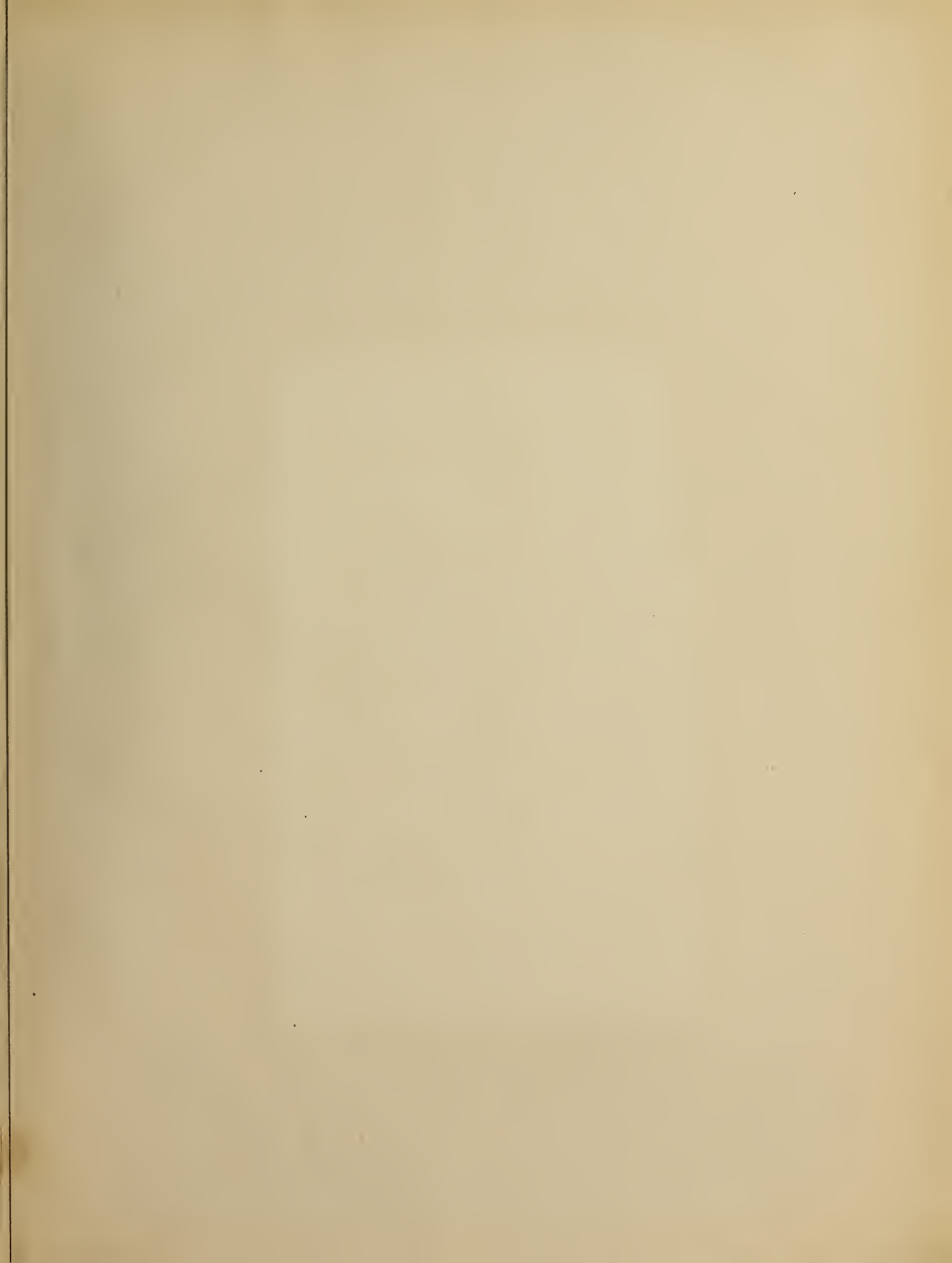
M. M. ♩ = 76.

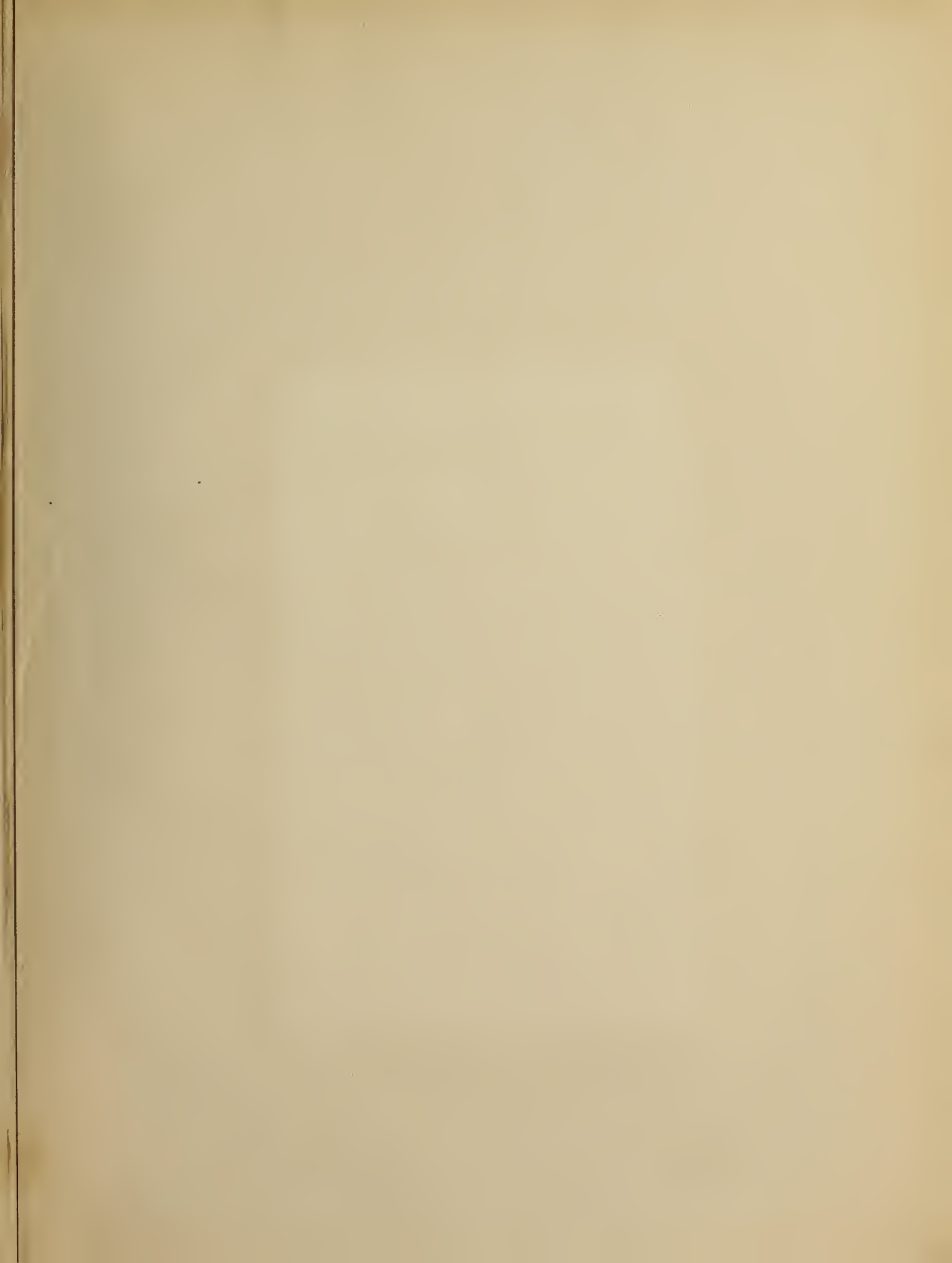
17.

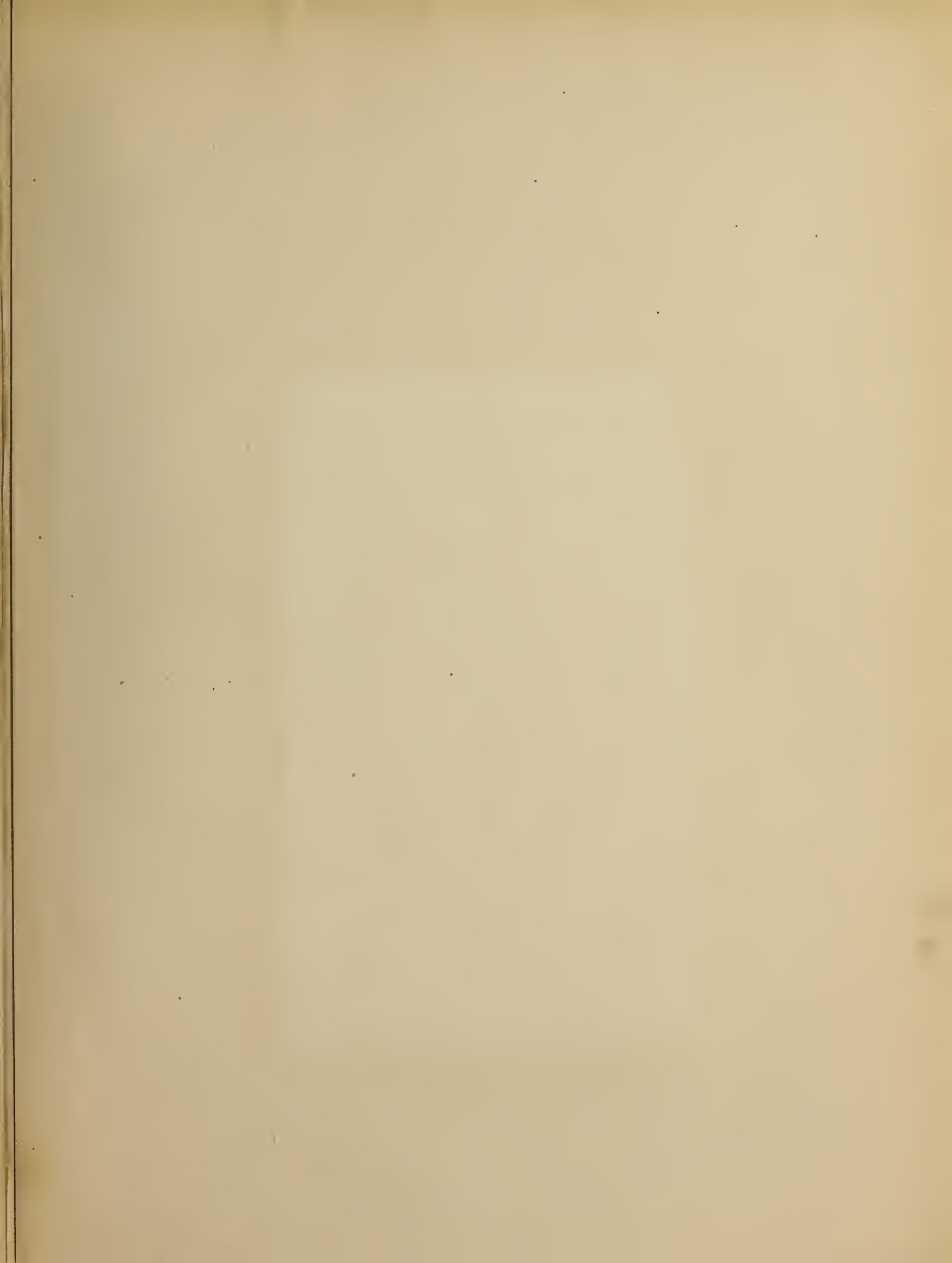
The main musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'M. M. ♩ = 76'. The first measure is marked with a dynamic of *p* (piano). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several accents and slurs throughout. The second staff continues the melody, also starting with *p*. The third and fourth staves show a more rhythmic pattern with repeated eighth notes. The fifth staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of *p* and features a series of slurs over groups of notes. The seventh and eighth staves are marked with a dynamic of *f* (forte) and feature a series of slurs over groups of notes. The ninth and tenth staves continue the piece, ending with a double bar line.











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